HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SOL REVIEW QUIZ FOR UNIT EIGHT – WORLD WAR II**

**Conditions in Europe During the 1920s and 1930s**

**High Inflation**

**Worldwide Depression**

**Destruction from World War I**

**Massive Unemployment**

**\_\_\_\_\_1. All of the factors listed in the text boxes above were reasons for –**

A. the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

B. the rise of dictatorships in Europe.

C. the League of Nations.

D. the onset of the Cold War.

**?**

**\_\_\_\_\_2. What kind of a government is described by all of the statements in the graphic above?**

A. democracy

B. fascism

C. oligarchy

D. military junta

**\_\_\_\_\_3. Which ruler below is correctly paired with the nation which he ruled during World War II?**

A. Joseph Stalin – Poland

B. Benito Mussolini – Italy

C. Adolf Hitler – Austria-Hungary

D. Hideki Tojo – China

The takeover of Austria in the Anschluss, 1938.

The invasion of Poland, September, 1939.

The invasion of the Sudetenland and the rest of Czechoslovakia.

**\_\_\_\_\_4. All of the events in the timeline of events above are examples of aggression on the part of which nation?**

A. The Soviet Union

B. Italy

C. Germany

D. Japan

**\_\_\_\_\_5. Which nation invaded both Manchuria and China during the 1930s, causing the United States to consider their leaders dangerous aggressors?**

A. The Soviet Union

B. Korea

C. Vietnam

D. Japan

**The United States of America**

**Great Britain**

**?**

**\_\_\_\_\_6. Which nation best completes the graphic above?**

A. Germany

B. Japan

C. The Soviet Union

D. Italy

**Franklin Delano Roosevelt**

**Harry S Truman**

**The United States**

**England**

**?**

**Hideki Tojo**

**The Empire of Japan**

**The Soviet Union**

**Joseph Stalin**

**\_\_\_\_\_7. Which leader best completes the diagram above?**

A. Benito Mussolini

B. Atlee Clement

C. Winston Churchill

D. Neville Chamberlain

**\_\_\_\_\_8. The United States foreign policy during the 1920s and the 1930s is best described as –**

A. Imperialist

B. Expansionist

C. Containment

D. Isolationist

**\_\_\_\_\_9. England and France declared war on Germany after –**

A. The Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor.

B. Italy invaded Albania.

C. Germany violated the Munich Pact and invaded Czechoslovakia.

D. Germany and the Soviet Union invaded Poland.

**\_\_\_\_\_10. Which nation was forced to surrender to Nazi Germany in 1940?**

A. The Soviet Union

B. England

C. Italy

D. France

**\_\_\_\_\_11. The United States joined the Allies in World War II after –**

A. concentration camps were discovered in Poland during 1942.

B. Japan bombed Pearl Harbor.

C. Germany violated the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

D. Germany bombarded England, our closest ally.

**Women were hired for factory jobs manufacturing supplies and materials.**

**African-Americans were hired to work in factories and paid high wages.**

**Virtually all Americans were employed and the Great Depression came to an end.**

**\_\_\_\_\_12. All of the information in the textbox above occurred as a result of –**

A. the New Deal.

B. wartime productivity during World War II.

C. the Lend-Lease Act.

D. supply side economics.



**\_\_\_\_\_13. The poster above was created in order to encourage –**

A. men to enlist in the United States Armed Forces.

B. scientists to participate in the Manhattan Project.

C. women to take jobs in factories.

D. companies to pay women equal wages.

**\_\_\_\_\_14. Limits placed on consumer goods like gasoline, sugar, meat, and coffee during the World War II period are all examples of –**

A. rationing

B. scarcity

C. overproduction

D. impressment

**\_\_\_\_\_15. During World War II, relocation camps were established in the desert regions of the West in order to imprison –**

A. German-Americans

B. Prisoners of War from Europe and the Pacific.

C. Italian-Americans

D. Japanese-Americans

**\_\_\_\_\_16. The battle which is considered the turning point on the Eastern Front during World War II, when the Soviet Union’s forces finally defeated the Nazis and began a massive counterattack was –**

A. Warsaw

B. Stalingrad

C. St. Petersburg

D. Vladivostok

**\_\_\_\_\_17. The decisive victory for American forces during the War in the Pacific which is considered the turning point in the war against the Japanese was –**

A. the Battle of Coral Sea.

B. the Battle of Midway Island.

C. the Battle of Leyte Gulf.

D. Okinawa

**\_\_\_\_\_18. The turning point in World War II on the Western Front, which took place on June 6, 1944, was –**

A. The Battle of the Bulge

B. Dunkirk

C. The Battle of Britain

D. The D-Day Invasion of Normandy

**The Manhattan Project**

**Harry S Truman**

**J. Robert Oppenheimer**

**\_\_\_\_\_19. All of the terms in the graphic above are closely related to these two battles –**

A. The D-Day Invasion and the Battle of the Bulge

B. The Battle of Leningrad and the Battle of Stalingrad

C. The Battle of Okinawa and the Battle of Iwo Jima

D. The Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

**\_\_\_\_\_20. Adolf Hitler’s “Final Solution” was a plan to –**

A. take over all of the land in the Soviet Union.

B. control League of Nations.

C. murder the entire Jewish population of Europe.

D. combine with Japan to attack the United States.